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QUINEBAUG RIVER BASIN
SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

# NO. 5 RESERVOIR MA 00693

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASS. 02154

**JUNE 1981** 

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of the dam.





#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEER

424 TRAPELO HOAL

WALTHAM MASSACH SELTS (2254)

NEDED

Honorable Edward J. King Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts State House Boston, Massachusetts 02133

Dear Governor King:

Inclosed is a copy of the No. 5 Reservoir (MA-00693) Phase I Inspection Report, prepared under the National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report is based upon a visual inspection, a review of the past performance and a brief hydrological study of the dam. I approve the report and support the findings and recommendations described in Section 7 and ask that you keep me informed of the actions taken to implement them. This follow-up action is vitally important.

Copies of this report have been forwarded to the Department of Environmental quality Engineering, and to the owner, Southbridge Water Supply Co., Southbridge, MA. Copies will be available to the public in thirty days.

I wish to thank you and the Department of Environmental Quality Engineering for your cooperation in this program.

Sincerely,

Incl

As stated

E EDGAR, III

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

·Commander and Division Engineer

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Manacare Sub.

## NO. 5 RESERVOIR MA 00693

QUINEBAUG RIVER BASIN SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

## NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

#### PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

#### BRIEF ASSESSMENT

Identification No.: MA 00693

Name of Dam: No. 5 Reservoir

Town: Southbridge

County and State: Worcester County, Massachusetts

Stream: Hatchet Brook - Tributary of the Quinebaug

River

Date of Inspection: March 5, 1981

Reservoir No. 5 Dam is an 1130± foot long, 33-foot high earth embankment dam built in 1938 to provide storage and regulate its release as part of the water supply system for the Town of Southbridge, Massachusetts. With the water level at the top of the dam, the storage capacity of the reservoir is 550 acre-feet. The dam is reported to have a concrete masonry core. The outlet works include three 16-inch screened inlets at varying elevations used to provide raw water for a 20-inch water supply outlet, and a 36-inch outlet which discharges at the toe of the downstream slope. Outlets are controlled by valves located in a gatehouse which is just to the right of the center of the dam. The emergency spillway is a 150-foot long concrete broad-crested weir. Flashboards 1.5 feet high can be installed at the spillway. The spillway is located immediately upstream of the right abutment and discharges to a poorly defined natural channel.

The following deficiencies were observed at the site: seepage issuing from the toe of the downstream slope at five (5) separate locations; and minor depressions of the earth embankment behind the rubble wall on the upstream dam face. Generally, the dam is in fair condition.

Based on size classification, small, and hazard potential, significant, the Corps of Engineers Guidelines recommend a test floood range of 100-year frequency to one-half the Probable Maximum Flood. The adopted Spillway Test Flood of one-half the Probable Maximum Flood produced a Peak Test Flood inflow of 1190 cfs. Hydraulic analyses indicate that the emergency spillway, without flashboards, can discharge 3640 cfs and the total routed test flood outflow is 1100 cfs. Thus, the spillway can discharge 330 percent of the routed test flood. The estimated test flood stage is about 2.5 feet below the top of the dam.

It is recommended that the Owner retain a qualified registered professional engineer to investigate the cause and extent of the seepage emanating from the downstream toe of the dam and make appropriate recommendations to alleviate the problem. If the source is identified as the blind stone drains shown on the design plans, then construction of a collector trench as originally proposed would be recommended. If the source of seepage is through the dam embankment or foundation, further studies will be required.

The measures outlined above and in Section 7 should be implemented by the Owner within a period of one year after receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report.

s. Parker Cullinan Engineering Co., Inc.

William S. Parker, PE Director of Engineering

Project Manager

This Phase I Inspection Report on No.5 Reservoir (MA-00693) has been reviewed by the undersigned Review Board members. In our opinion, the reported findings, conclusions, and recommendations are consistent with the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, and with good engineering judgement and practice, and is hereby submitted for approval.

CARNEY M. TERZIAN, MEMBER

Carney M. Tezian

Design Branch

Engineering Division

JOSEPH\W. FINEGAN.JR. MEMBER

Water Jontrol Branch Engineering Division

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ARAMAST MAHTESIAN, CHAIRMAN Geotechnical Engineering Branch Engineering Division

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:

JOE B. FRYAR

Chief, Engineering Division

#### **PREFACE**

This report is prepared under guidance contained in Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for a Phase I Investigation. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test Flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm run-off), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general conditions and the downstream damage potential.

The Phase I Investigation does <u>not</u> include an assessment of the need for fences, gates, no-trespassing signs, repairs to existing fences and railings and other items which may be needed to minimize trespass and provide greater security for the facility and safety to the public. An evaluation of the project for compliance with OSHA rules and regulations is also excluded.

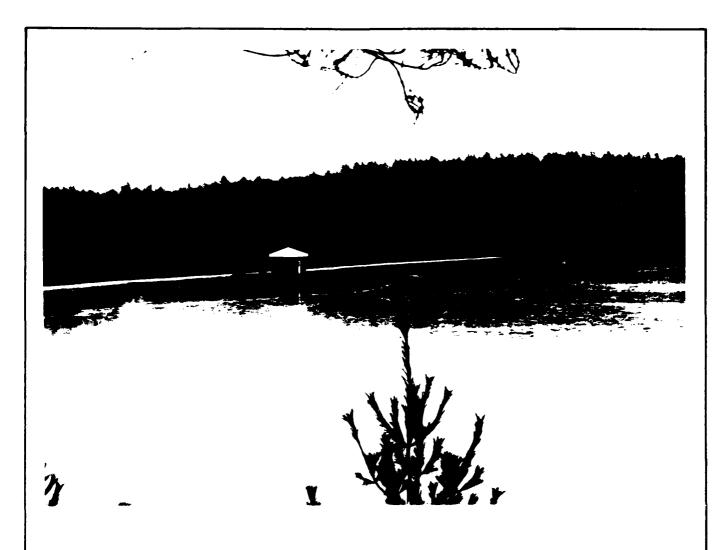
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OVERVIEW

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ENGLAND DIVISION WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

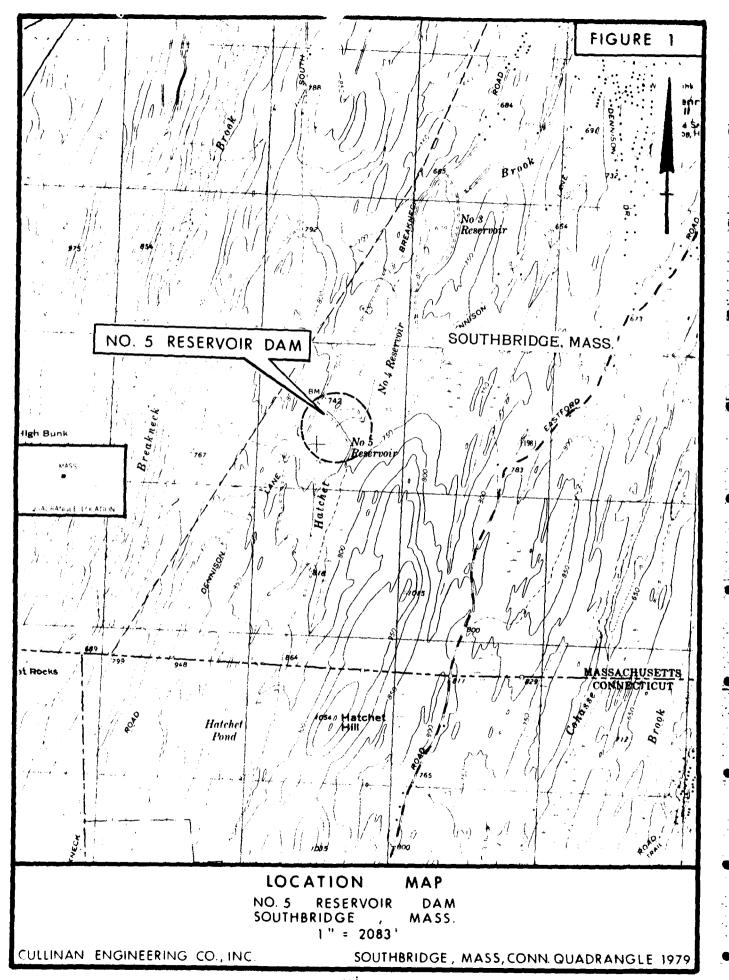
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CULLINAN ENGINEERING CO, INC. TIVE ENGINEERS AUBURN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS OF INSPECTION
OF NON - FED. DAMS

No. 5 Reservoir Dam Hatchet Brook Southbridge, Mass. MA 00693 March 5, 1981



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### NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

#### PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NO. 5 RESERVOIR

#### SECTION 1

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 GENERAL

(a) Authority. Public Law 92-367, August 8, 1972, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a national program of dam inspection throughout the United States. The New England Division of the Corps of Engineers has been assigned the responsibility of supervising the inspection of dams within the New England Region. Cullinan Engineering Co., Inc., has been retained by the New England Division to inspect and report on selected dams in the State of Massachusetts. Contract No. DACW 33-81-C-0025, dated December 19, 1980, has been assigned by the Corps of Engineers for this work.

#### (b) Purpose:

- (1) Perform technical inspection and evaluation of non-Federal dams to identify conditions which threaten the public safety and thus permit correction in a timely manner by non-Federal interests.
- (2) Encourage and assist the States to initiate quickly effective dam safety programs for non-Federal dams.
- (3) Update, verify and complete the National Inventory of Dams.

#### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

(a) Location. The dam is located on Hatchet Brook, a tributary of the Quinebaug River, in the Town of Southbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts (see Location Map). Hatchet Brook flows from the dam to Reservoir No. 4 then to Reservoir No. 3, and, finally, to the Quinebaug River in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Westville Reservoir Flood Control Impoundment area, a distance of approximately 11,700 feet downstream. The coordinates of the dam are latitude 42 degrees 02.6 minutes north and longitude 72 degrees 04.9 minutes west.

(b) Description of Dam and Appurtenances. Reservoir No. 5 Dam consists of an earth embankment with a concrete core wall, a gatehouse near the center of the dam, and a concrete emergency spillway which discharges into a poorly defined natural channel, at the right abutment.

The embankment is approximately 1130 feet long, has a maximum height of about 33 feet, and is 18 feet wide at the crest. According to the inspection reports and a sketch of the dam obtained from the Division of Waterways and a set of Worcester County Commissioners File Plans for construction, the dam has a concrete corewall and blind stone drains placed at regular intervals in the dam construction. The upstream slope is 2:1 with damped stone riprap and a 3 foot high dry stone wall at the top of the slope (see Photos No's. 1, 2, and 5) and the downstream slope is 2:1 and grass covered (see Photos No's. 3 and 4).

A gatehouse outlet structure for the dam, is situated just to the right of the center of the dam and is located on the upstream face of the embankment (see Appendix B). The brick gatehouse is built on top of a concrete structure which forms an intake well for the 20-inch water supply line (see Photos No's. 6 and 8). Also included in the structure are three 16-inch diameter water supply inlets which are controlled by handwheel operated sluicegates (see Photo No. 9). The elevations of the inlets are 737.3, 729.8, and 722.3. A 36-inch outlet line is reduced to a 30-inch handwheel operated gate valve within the gatehouse. On the downstream side of the gatehouse, the outlet line is then increased back to its original 36-inch diameter. The 36-inch outlet terminates at a concrete masonry headwall at the beginning of the outlet channel which flows downstream to No. 4 Reservoir. The headwall has 5-foot high concrete wingwalls which extend 10-feet downstream to dry stone wingwalls which are also 10-feet long (see Photos No's. 10 and 11). A 10-foot wide ditch serves as the outlet channel.

At the right abutment is an emergency spillway consisting of a 2-foot wide 150-foot long concrete wall with rod supports for flashboards up to 1.5-feet high (see Photo No. 7). The crest elevation of the weir without flashboards is 744.0. Short dry stone training walls about 4-feet high are at each end of the emergency spillway. Flow from the emergency spillway discharges to a poorly defined channel which has a 6:1 slope. Spillway discharge from No. 5 Reservoir passes downstream to No. 4 Peservoir.

- (c) <u>Size Classification</u>. According to the Corps of Engineers' <u>Recommended Guidelines</u> for Safety Inspection of Dams, a dam is classified as "small" in size if the height is between 25 feet and 40 feet, or the dam impounds between 50 Acre-Feet and 1,000 Acre-Feet. The maximum height of the dam is approximately 33 feet and the estimated total storage capacity at the top of the dam is 550 Acre-Feet. Thus, the dam is classified in the "small" category based on both height and storage capacity.
- (d) Hazard Classification. The results of the dam failure analysis indicated that downstream Reservoir No. 4 and Reservoir No. 3 would be overtopped by approximately 3.7 feet and 1.7 feet, respectively, as a result of the failure outflow. Neither of these areas would be overtopped prior to failure of the dam at No 5 Reservoir. The flow would continue downstream (approximately 12,000 feet from No. 5 Reservoir) before reaching the Westville Reservoir Flood Control Impoundment area where the failure outflow would be attenuated. Consequently, with the appreciable economic loss that could occur, and the loss of water supply, the dam has been classified in the "significant" hazard category.
- (e) Ownership. The dam is owned by the Southbridge Water Supply Co. The owner is represented by Mr. Chester Spielvogel, Superintendent and Treasurer, 70 Foster Street, Southbridge, Massachusetts 01550 (Phone 617/764-3207).
- (f) Operator. Mr. Maurice Comtois is assigned responsibility for operation of the dam. His business and home address is Breakneck Road, Southbridge, Massachusetts 01550 (Phone 617/764-8092).
- (g) <u>Purpose of the Dam</u>. Reservoir No. 5 Dam provides for water storage and regulates its release as part of the water supply system for the Town of Southbridge, Massachusetts.
- (h) <u>Design and Construction History</u>. No. 5 Reservoir Dam was designed by Fay, Spofford, and Thorndike of Boston, Massachusetts. The contract drawings were filed at the Worcester County Commissioners Office in 1936 with the actual construction of the dam completed in 1938. Inspection indicates that the dam was constructed essentially as shown on the 1936 plans filed with the Worcester County Commissioner except that the interceptor ditch for the blind stone drains at the downstream toe of the embankment was not constructed.
- (i) Normal Operating Procedures. Under normal conditions, only one of the 16-inch intake lines (usually the highest) is open. Water then flows into a 20-inch supply line at the gatehouse. From the gatehouse the 20-inch supply line flows cross country to No. 4 Reservoir where it is reduced to a 16-inch pipe and is cross connected to a 16-inch supply pipe from No. 4 Reservoir. The common 16-inch supply line then ties into the Town of Southbridge water supply system at Dennison Crossroads.

The 36-inch outlet is opened only to drain the reservoir or it could be used during periods of high flow. However, it is reported by the Town of Southbridge Water Department that is has not been necessary to operate the valve for high flow conditions as the water level in the reservoir has never been more than 6 inches over the emergency spillway crest. Generally, the outlet valve is checked every two years to insure its operability. Flashboards are usually left in place over 50 to 60 percent of the emergency spillway length. Daily checks on the reservoir level are made by the operator who also periodically cleans the screens on the intake lines and operates the valves, to make sure they are functioning.

#### 1.3 PERTINENT DATA

Elevations referred to in this report were taken from the construction plans obtained from the Town of Southbridge Water Department.

- (a) <u>Drainage Area</u>. The drainage area tributary to the dam is 1.12 square miles. The pond is surrounded by moderately sloped hills which are heavily forested, and there is no development in the drainage area. Total upstream ponds account for about 4.5 percent of the total watershed.
- (b) Discharge at the Dam Site. Normally, water is drawn off from the reservoir through one of the 16-inch water supply inlets at the gatehouse. The 36-inch outlet is utilized only during periods of high flow or to drain the reservoir. Flow over the emergency spillway is intermittent with flashboards generally removed from the middle 40 to 50 percent of the spillway (see Photo No. 7). The combination of the 36-inch diameter outlet and the emergency spillway (with no flashboards) can discharge a total of 3840 cfs with the water surface at the crest of the dam (El 748.0). The routed test flood discharge (one-half PMF) is 1100 cfs at El 745.5 and will not overtop the dam.

The following is a list of pertinent values relative to discharge:

1. Outlet Works (conduit) Size: 36" low level outlet
3-16" outlets to wet well for
20" water supply

Invert Elevation: 36" - 709.5; 16" - 737.3, 729.8, 722.3; 20" - 710.2

Discharge Capacity: 36" - 203 cfs; upper 16" - 21 cfs (water surface at top of dam)

- 2. Maximum Known Flood at Dam Site: Unknown
- 3. Ungated Emergency Spillway Capacity at Top of Dam: 3640 cfs (150' emergency spillway) Elevation: 748.0
- 4. Ungated Emergency Spillway Capacity at Test Flood Elevation: 835 cfs Elevation: 745.5
- 5. Gated Spillway Capacity at Normal Pool Elevation: N/A Elevation: N/A
- 6. Gated Spillway Capacity at Test Flood Elevation: N/A Elevation: N/A
- 7. Total Emergency Spillway Capacity at Test Flood Elevation: 835 cfs Elevation: 745.5
- 8. Total Project Discharge at Top of Dam: 3860 cfs Elevation: 748.0
- 9. Total Project Discharge at Test Flood Elevation: 1100 cfs Elevation: 745.5

c.	Elev	ation - Feet Above NCVD (formerly MSL	Datum of 1929)
	1.	Streambed at Toe of Dam:	715.0
	2.	Bottom of Cutoff:	Varies
	3.	Maximum Tailwater:	Unknown
	4.	Normal Pool:	743.0
	5.	Full Flood Control Pool:	N/A
	6.	Spillway Crest:	744.0
	7.	Design Surcharge - Original Design:	Unknown
	8.	Top of Dam:	748.0
	9.	Test Flood Surcharge:	745.5
đ.	Rese	rvoir - Length in Feet	
	1.	Normal Pool:	1700 feet
	2.	Flood Control Pool:	N/A
	3.	Spillway Crest Pool:	1700 feet
	4.	Top of Dam:	1800 feet
	5.	Test Flood Pool:	1750 feet
e.	Stor	age - Acre-Feet	
	1.	Normal Pool:	380 acre-feet
	2.	Flood Control Pool:	N/A
	3.	Spillway Crest Pool:	410 acre-feet
	4.	Top of Dam:	550 acre-feet
	5.	Test Flood Pool:	465 acre-feet
f.	Rese	rvoir Surface - Acres	
	1.	Normal Pool:	28 acres
	2.	Flood Control Pool:	N/A
	3.	Spillway Crest:	28 acres
	4.	Test Flood Pool:	33 acres
	5.	Top of Dam:	37 acres

g.	Dar	1	
	1.	Type:	Carthfill
	2.	Let gth:	1130 feet
	3.	Height:	33 feet
	4.	Top Width:	18 feet
	5.	Side Slopes:	2 Horizontal to 1 Vertical Upstream and Downstream
	6.	Zoning:	See Plans in Appendic P
	7.	Impervious Core:	Concrete Core Wall
	8.	Cutoff:	Sheet Pile (see plans in Appendix B)
	9.	Grout Curtain:	None
	10.	Other:	Blind Stone Drains (See Plans in Appendix B)
h.	Div	ersion and Regulating Tunnel	N/A
h. i.		ersion and Regulating Tunnel	N/A
	\ Spi		N/A Concrete Wall with Flashboards
	1 <u>Spi</u>	llway	Concrete Wall with
	1. 2.	llway Tyle:	Concrete Wall with Flashboards
	1. 2.	Type:  Length of Weir:  Crest Elevation with Flashboards:	Concrete Wall with Flashboards 150 feet 745.5
	1. 2. 3.	Type:  Length of Weir:  Crest Elevation with Flashboards: without Flashboards: Gates:	Concrete Wall with Flashboards 150 feet 745.5 744.0
	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Type:  Length of Weir:  Crest Elevation with Flashboards: without Flashboards: Gates:	Concrete Wall with Flashboards  150 feet  745.5 744.0  N/A  Normal bed of Hatchet

#### j. Regulating Outlets

1. Invert:

36" - 709.5; 16" - 737.3, 729.8, 722.3

2. Size:

36", 3-16"

3. Description:

36" used to drain reservoir; 3-16" act as inlets to wet well for 20" water supply outlet

4. Control Mechanism:

3-16" and 20" are controlled by manually operated sluice gates; 36" controlled by manually operated 30" gate valve

5. Other:

Generally only one 16" is open (usually the highest). The 36" is only opened to draw down or drain one reservoir.

#### SECTION 2 ENCINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 DESIGN DATA

A set of design plans containing 5 sheets for the construction of No. 5 Reservoir Dam was obtained from the Wordester County Engineering Department. The plans were drawn by Fay, Spofford, and Thorndike, Consulting Engineers, Boston, Massachusetts and are dated November 1936 (see Appendix B). The reservoir was designed as part of the Southbridge water supply system and still functions as such. Previous inspection reports and sketches by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works were obtained from the Division of Waterways.

#### 2.2 CONSTRUCTION DATA

No construction records were located for this project. However, the above mentioned plans are in general conformity with the visual inspection of the structure except that the paved interceptor gutter for the blind stone drain at the downstream toe of the embankment was not constructed.

#### 2.3 OPERATING DATA

Daily operating records are taken by the caretaker and maintained in the Southbridge Water Supply Company Office.

#### 2.4 EVALUATION OF DATA

- (a) Availability. Documents described above are available from the Worcester County Engineering Department, 2 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Division of Waterways, State of Massachusetts.
- (b) Adequacy. The available data, in combination with the visual inspection described in the following section, is adequate for the purpose of the Phase I Investigation.
- (c) Validity. With the exception of the discrepancies noted in Section 2.2, the general observed configuration of the dam and appurtenances were in agreement with the construction plans.

#### SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 FINDINGS

- (a) General. No. 5 Reservoir was in fair condition at the time of the visual inspection of the dam made on March 5, 1981. The condition of the dam was considered to be fair primarily because of seepage issuing from the downstream toe of slope. A copy of the inspection checklist is included in Appendix A.
- (b) Dam. No. 5 Reservoir Dam is an earth embankment with a concrete core wall, approximately 1130 feet in overall length and from 10 to 38 feet high. The dam is concave upstream. The left abutment is a natural hill with possible bedrock outcrops. Soil conditions observed 200 feet upstream of the abutment are sandy, gravelly type soils. The upper portion of the upstream slope of the dam is a rubble stone wall, with a 1 horizontal to 5 vertical tilt backwards towards the dam erhankment (see Photos No's. 1, 2, and 5). The stone varies in size from cobbles to small boulders. It is hand placed with no mortar. Some of the stone appears to have ravelled down over the years but for the most part, the rubble wall is intact and in good condition. There is some local and minor depressions of the earth embankment behind the rubble wall, indicating some soil washing into the voids of the rubble. Water level at the time of inspection was 4 feet below the top of the dam. The downstream face of the embankment is covered with grass with no brush or trees (see Photos No's. 3, 4, and 10). At the downstream toe of the embankment, the ground is wet and swampy over an area approximately 50 feet long (measured parallel to the dam axis) and 20 to 30 feet wide, out from the toe. No evidence of live flow was noted at this seepage roint which is located approximately 300 feet to the right of the gatehouse (see Photo No. 10).

Approximately 150 feet to the right of the gatehouse there is another swampy area at the downstream toe. Apparently this condition has existed for an appreciable length of time as evidenced by the vegetation at this location.

A third seepage point was noted at the downstream toe about 50 to 100 feet to the right of the gatehouse. The standing water is rust brown in color while the flow is clean and clear and estimated to be on the order of 1 to 5 gpm.

Another low, wet swampy area was noted at the toe of the embankment beginning about 100 feet to the left of the outlet structure, running 50 to 75 feet along the dam.

Standing water appeared stagnant, dark brown in color, and sinks into the ground a short distance from where the flow enamates from the toe of slope. The flow from this area is estimated to be 5 to 10 gpm.

The final swampy area was found at the toe of the embankment beginning approximately 300 feet from the left abutfort and obtaining for approximately 100 feet away from the toe. In the was observed here.

Eviden e of h frock outoreps were observed immediately downstream of the embankment adjacent to the left chird of the dam. Bedrock is closely jointed gradite and the joints appear to be tight.

The 36-inch outlet pipe discharges at a headwall structure at the downstream toe of slope (see Photo No. 11). Four observation wells are located in the general vicinity of this structure.

Approximately 150 to 200 feet to the right of the gatehouse is a ledge projection in the pond. Various other hedrock projections were noted in the vicinity of the right abutment.

#### (c) Appurtenant Structures

#### (1) Low Level Cutlet

This structure which consists of a 36-inch concrete pipe is in good condition. The concrete end walls and dry stone masonry wall extensions are in good condition. No evidence of erosion, spalls, cracks or efflorescence was found on the concrete headwall and wingwalls (see Photo No. 11). The 36-inch wheel operated rising stem gate which controls the outlet flow is reported to be in good condition. At the time of inspection this gate was closed, and there was no evidence of seepage at the outlet.

#### (2) Gate House

With the exception of minor brick spalling, the walls of this structure are in good condition. With the exception of minor surface erosion, the concrete foundation of this structure is in good condition without any evidence of spalls, cracks or efflorescence (see Photo No. 8). The wood framed roof is in good condition. Five wheel operated bench stands housed within the structure are in good operating condition (see Photo No. 9). At the time of the inspection, one of the 16-inch raw water inlet

gates was fully opened and the 20-inch raw water outlet gate was open for discharge to the water supply system. Steel trash screens are located at the intake end of the structure and are in good condition. The hoisting arm and bracket for removal of the steel trash screens is well maintained

#### (3) Emergency Spillway

The 150-foot long concrete spillway on the right abuthent discharges into an unimproved channel over natural bedrock controlled topography (see Photo No. 7). Stone training walls abut the spillway at each end. Observed outflow at the time of inspection was less than 1 inch deep with flashboards removed from the middle 50 percent of the spillway. Judging from the numerous outcrops upstream and downstream of the weir, the spillway may be founded on bedrock.

With the exception of a transverse crack approximately 1/2-inch wide on this structure, and minor surface erosion, this structure is in good condition without any evidence of spalls, cracks or efflorescence. This crack appears to be a construction joint. The flashboards, which are fabricated from wood planking, are in good condition and well maintained.

- (d) Reservoir Area. The reservoir has no development along its shoreline. The surrounding terrain is heavily wooded rolling hills. The shoreline is well maintained. There is little potential that future development will occur in the reservoir area.
- (e) <u>Downstream Channel</u>. Discharge from the reservoir flows to No. 4 Reservoir and No. 3 Reservoir. The discharge from No. 3 Peservoir then flows into Hatchet Prook and passes undermeath two roadways before reaching the Westville Reservoir Flood Impoundment Area and the Quinebaug River. There is little to no development along the banks of the channel which has a slope of approximately 2.5%.

#### 3.2 EVALUATION

The visual inspection indicates that the dam is in fair condition. There are some deficiencies pertaining mainly to seepage which must be corrected to assure the continued performance of the dam. Items of concern observed during the inspection include seepage along the downstream toe of slope, and minor degressions in the crest behind the upstream riprap protection caused by poor filtering between the soil embankment and stone. Measures to improve the condition are stated in Section 7.3.

## STUTION 4 OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE

#### 4.1 OPERATING PROCEDURES

- (a) <u>General</u> Under normal conditions, the valve to the 20-inch water supply line is opened and water is continuously drawn off from the reservoir through one of the 16-inch inlets. The dam is checked daily by the caretaker and records are kept of the water level in the reservoir, temperature, and precipitation. If the precipitation exceeds 1/2 inch, records are taken every 6 hours until the precipitation ceases. Flashboards are installed in the spring after the ice is gone to provide additional storage. The flashboards are removed in July or August after the level of the reservoir has dropped below spillway crest.
- (b) <u>Varning System</u> It is understood through verbal discussions that there is an informal warning system in effect at the dam. The system consists of a 24-hour radio call system between the carctaker and the Water Department Superintendent. The Superintendent can call local officials by telephone in the event of an emergency. There are no written procedures for this warning system. The dam is inspected daily by the caretaker and at 6-hour intervals during periods of rainfall in excess of 1/2 inch.

#### 4.2 MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

- (a) <u>Ceneral</u> Maintenance of the dam is performed on an informal basis rather than on a formally established routine or procedure. The grass is moved twice a year. The dam is generally maintained in fair condition.
- (b) Operating Facilities Under normal operation, the 20-inch water supply line is opened, and one of the 16-inch supply inlets is opened, depending on the level of water in the reservoir. Flashboards are installed in the spring and removed in the summer. The 30-inch blow-off valve is opened approximately once every two years.

#### 4.3 EVALUATION

The normal operating procedure has been developed to provide a constant supply of water to the Town of Southbridge. Maintenance of the facility is performed on an informal basis and the overall maintenance procedure should be expanded and refined to include monitoring of seepage issuing from the downstream toe of slope. A formal maintenance procedure should be established including the items enumerated in Section 7.3. A formal written downstream warning plan should be developed, and an annual program of technical inspections by a qualified registered professional engineer should be implemented.

#### SECTION 5 EVALUATION OF HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOCIC FEATURES

5.1 Ceneral. No. 5 Reservoir Dam is a 33-foot high, 1130-foot long earthfill dam built in 1938. It reportedly has a concrete core wall. The spillway is a 150-foot long broad crested concrete weir with rod supports for flashboards.

The reservoir is fed by Hatchet Brook and has a normal surface area of 28 acres. The watershed is 1.12 square miles of rolling terrain and includes Hatchet Pond. The slope of the drainage area is about 2.1 percent.

- 5.2 Design Data. Pydraulic or hydrologic computations are not available for the design of the spillway.
- 5.3 Experience Data. Daily records of water level, and rainfall, for No. 5 Reservoir are kept by the Southbridge Water Supply Company. During periods of rainfall in excess of 1/2 inch, records are taken at 6-hour intervals. These records are available for review at the Town of Southbridge Water Supply Company.
- Test Flood Analysis. Based on the Corps of Engineers Guidelines, the recommended test flood range for the size (small) and hazard (significant) is a 100-year frequency to 1/2 Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Because a failure of the dam would cause a loss of water supply and an appreciable economic loss, 1/2 PMF was adopted as the test flood inflow. The watershed has mostly rolling terrain with a gentle slope (about 2.1%) and a considerable amount of upstream ponded water (about 4.5% of the total drainage area) and marshland (another 2.0%). Applying 1/2 the PMF (1063 CSM) to the 1.12 square miles of drainage area results in a calculated peak flood flow of 1190 cfs as the inflow test flood. By adjusting the inflow test flood for surcharge storage, the maximum discharge rate was established as 1100 cfs, with a water surface at El 745.5. As the top of the dam is at El 748.0, the routed test flood outflow would result in a freeboard of 2.5 feet. Without flashboards, the emergency spillway capacity with the water surface at the top of the dam is 3640 cfs, which represents 330% of the test flood outflow.
- 5.5 Dam Failure Analysis. Based on the Corps of Engineers Guidelines for Estimating Dam Failure Hydrographs, and assuming a breach width of 280 feet which represents 40 percent of the mid-height length of 700 feet at a water surface elevation of 745.5, the dam failure outflow would be 80,400 cfs. This includes discharge from the spillway. Using the calculations from Phase I Reports on the two downstream dams, it is estimated that as a result of a

dam failure at No. 5 Reservoir, No. 4 Reservoir would be overtopped by approximately 3.7 feet and No. 3 Reservoir would be overtopped by approximately 1.7 feet. Neither of these dams would be overtopped due to outflow from No. 5 Reservoir prior to failure. Consequently, failure of both downstream dams would be likely. stream from Reservoir No. 3 the failure outflow would be approximately 5.8 feet deep for the typical downstream This approximate depth would carry downstream section. approximately 7000 feet from No. 3 Reservoir before reaching the Westville Reservoir Flood Impoundment Area where the failure outflow would be attenuated. Consequently, with an appreciable economic loss and a loss of water supply, the overall potential hazard from a dam failure of Reservoir No. 5 would be "significant".

## SECTION 6 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

#### 6.1 VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

Field inspection of the dam and spillway indicates that these structures are in fair condition. There has been no significant displacement or distress which would warrant the preparation of structural stability calculations. Vegetation on the downstream face is grass, with small brush, apparently trimmed regularly. The spillway and outlet channel are constructed on shallow sandrock. Seepage was noted issuing from several stretches along the toe of the embankment, particularly near the center of the dam. Flow was clean and estimated to be in the order of 1 to 5 gpm. Crude observation wells were noted in the swampy area just downstream of the toe. Minor depressions were noted in the embankment soil of the crest, immediately behind the upstream face riprap stone.

#### 6.2 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DATA

Definitive plans of the dam and spillway were reviewed. The drawings consist of 5 sheets developed by Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Boston, Massachusetts, dated December 11, 1936. The plans generally appear to be consistent with the superficial features observed during the field inspection. The one visible departure from the drawings was the lack of a drainage ditch to collect water from the blind stone drains. Laboratory test data of the soils forming the embankments was not available. Calculations pertaining to the stability of the dam and spillway are also not available.

#### 6.3 POST-CONSTRUCTION CHANGES

There are no records of any post-construction changes to the dam or the spillway.

#### 6.4 SEISMIC STABILITY

The dam is located in Seismic Zone No. 2, and in accordance with recommended Phase I Cuidelines, does not warrant seismic analysis.

## SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES

#### 7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

- (a) Condition. No. 5 Reservoir is in fair condition at the present time. It could not be determined whether the seepage enanating from the downstream toe is directly attributable to collected seepage channeled by the blind stone drains or to other seepage through the dam structure or foundation. Minor depressions in the crest behind the upstream riprap rock slope protection are indicative of poor filtering between the soil embankment and stone. This is considered primarily a maintenance problem. Seepage observed at the toe will require further indepth investigation and engineering studies as outlined below.
- (b) Adequacy of Information. The original design drawings are available for the embankment and spillway. Consequently, the adequacy of engineering data is considered good. The assessment of this dam is based on a knowledge of these design drawings plus the visual inspection conducted on March 5, 1981.
- (c) <u>Urgency</u>. The remedial measures enumerated in Section 7.3 relow should be implemented by the owner within one year of receipt of this Phase I inspection report.

#### 7.2 FECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the owner engage a registered professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of embankment dams to undertake an investigation of the source of seepage emanating from the toe. If the source is identitied as the stone drains, a collector trench, as originally proposed in the design is recommended. If the source of seepage is through the dam embankment or foundation, further studies will be required.

The Owner should implement the recommendations of the Engineer.

#### 7.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES

- (a) Operation and Maintenance Procedures. In addition to the initiating of the studies recommended above, the following items should be implemented to assure the continued performance of the dam.
- (1) Implement a program of yearly technical inspections by a qualified registered professional engineer.

- (2) Develop an "emergency preparedness plan" that will include an effective preplanned downstream warning system, locations of emergency equipment, materials and manpower, authorities to contact, and potential areas that may require evacuation.
- (3) Fill all minor depressions in crest behind the upstream riprap rock slope protection with compacted gravel.
- (4) Monitor seepage on a weekly basis with particular attention paid to any change in the quantity or clarity until the recommendations of the engineering study have been implemented.

#### 7.4 ALTERNATIVES

There are no practical alternatives to the above recommendations and remedial measures.

APPENDIX A

1

INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

#### INSPECTION TEAM ORGANIZATION

Date: March 5, 1981

Project: MA 00693

No. 5 Reservoir

Southbridge, Massachusetts

Weather: Clear, cold

#### INSPECTION TEAM

Cullinan Engineering Co., Inc. (CC) Team Captain Kenneth W. Hodgson, Jr. Gregory M. Valiton Steven J. Trettel Hydraulics CEC Goldberg, Zoino & Associates (GZ) Soils Andrew Christo Engineers, Inc. (ACE) Andrew Christo Structures Structures Paul Razgha ACE ACE Structures Carl Razgha

Owner was not represented at inspection

NOTE: Observed water surface elevation in reservoir at time of

inspection = El 744.0±

No. 5 Reservoir Dam MA 00693

March 5, 1981

#### CHECKLISTS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION

AREA EVALUATED

ΒY

CONDITION AND REMARKS

UPSTREAM SLOPE

Vegetation

GZ

None

Sloughing or Erosion

None

Rock Slope Protection -

Riprap Failures

Good

Animal Burrows

None

CREST

Vegetation

Grass growth

Sloughing or Erosion

None

Surface Cracks

None

Movement or Settlement

None

DOWNSTREAM SLOPE

Vegetation

Grass growth

Sloughing or Erosion

None

Surface Cracks

None

Animal Burrows

None

Movement or Cracking Near Toe

None

Unusual Embankment or

Downstream Seepage

Five seepage areas,

possibly from blind

stone drains

No. 5 Reservoir Dam MA 00693

March 5, 1981

# CHECKLISTS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION

AREA EVALUATED

<u>BY</u>

CONDITION AND REMARKS

Piping or Boils

None

Foundation Drainage Features

Blind stone drains

outletting at toe of

slope

Toe Drains

None

GENERAL

Lateral Movement

None

Vertical Alignment

Good

Morisontal Alignment

Codd

Condition at Abutments

and at Structures

Soo2

Indications of Movement

of Structural Items

None

Trespassing

None

Instrumentation Systems GZ

None

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY

Waste Gate

ACE

Good

36-Inch Outlet

Good

Headwall and Wingwalls

Good

Condition of Concrete

Good

Spalling

None noted

Erosion

None noted

Cracking

None noted

Efflorescence

None noted

No. 5 Reservoir Dam MA 00693

March 5, 1981

### CHECKLISTS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION

AREA EVALUATED

BY

CONDITION AND REMARKS

Rusting or Staining

of Concrete

None noted

Visible Reinforcing

None noted

Stone Walls

Good

CATE HOUSE

Building

Minor surface spalls of

brick. Roof in good con-

dition.

Gates

Good

Foundation

Condition of Concrete

Good

Spalling

None noted

Erosion

Minor at water line

Cracking

None noted

Efflorescence

None noted

Rusting or Staining

of Concrete

None noted

Visible Peinforcing

None noted

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY

Condition of Concrete

Good

Spalling

None noted

Erosion

Minor on surface

Cracking

Vertical transverse crack

1/2"± wide

No. 5 Reservoir Dam MA 00693

March 5, 1981

### CHECKLISTS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION

AREA EVALUATED

BY

CONDITION AND REMARKS

Efflorescence

None noted

Rusting or Staining

of Concrete

None noted

Visible Reinforcing ACE

None noted

APPENDIX B
ENGINEERING DATA

# DESCRIPTION OF DAM

		DISTRICT3
Submitted by R. W.Chal.	Dam No	3-14-278-18
Date 3-8-73	91ty/I	TOWN SCUTHERINGE
		of Dam #5 RESERVOIR
1. Location: Topo Shee		
	n clear copy of top	oo map with location of
2. Year built: 1938	Year/s of subseque	ent repairs
		Recreational
Irri	gation	Other
4. Drainage Area:	sq. mi.	acres
5. Normal Ponding Area:	<u> 30</u> acres;	kve. depth
Impoundment: 1	9.000,000 gals.;	acre ft.
6. No. and type of dwel:	lings located adjac	ent to pond or reservoir
IGKTE FOCE 1.0	. summer homes, etc	
7. Dimensions of Dam: Le	ength Vacci	Max. Height 38
Slopes: Upstream Fa	_	
Downstream	Face dil	
Width acros	ss top 18'	<del></del>
8. Classification of Dan	by Material:	
Earth Cor	nc. Masonry	Stone Masonry
		Other CONC. MINE. CORE
9. A. Description of pr		
	al;%	urban.
could accomedate	the impoundment in	ain downstream of dam which the event of a complete

DAM NO. 3-14-175-13

10.	Risk	to	life	and	property	in	event	o f	complete	failure.
		N	3. Af	200	-10	1/3	ONF			

No. of homes NoNE

No. of Businesses N-NE

No. of industries No. F . Type \_\_\_\_\_

No. of utilities WATER Co I COLETY . Type

Railroads NotE

Other dams  $\frac{2-14-278-17+3-14-278-16}{2}$ .

Other NONE

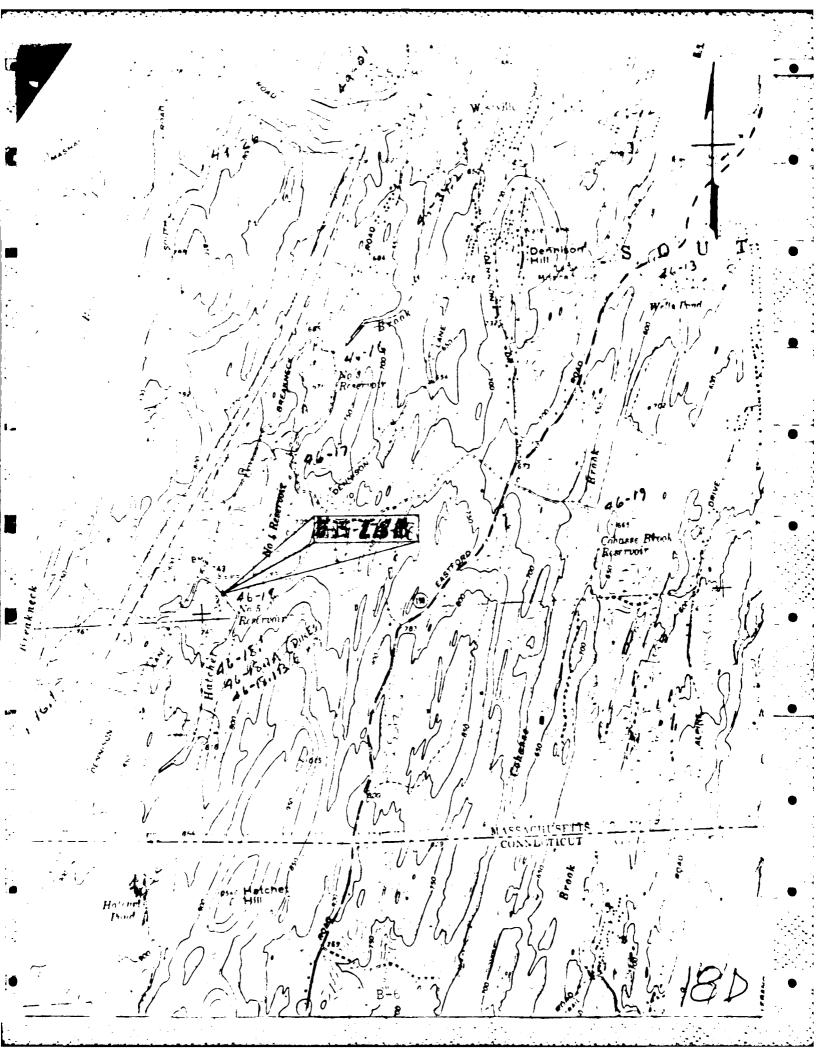
- 11. Attach Sketch of dam to this form showing section and plan on  $8^{1n}_2$  x 11" sheet.
- 12. How to Locate: FROM THE INTERSECTION OF COUTH STABLEKNECK KV. 19 MILES ON BREAKNECK TO GATE ON LT. PAM
  15 PERIENTICULAR & ASSLACENT TO RILLY.

# INSPECTION REPORT - DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

1.	Location: City/Town c C	NIGE Dam No. J-13-1/8-15
	Name of Dam # F RESERVE	Inspected by Michael Make
		Date of Inspection 2-8-73
2.	Owner/s: per: Assessors	Prev. Inspection
	Reg. of Deeds	Pers. Contact
	1. SOUTH PLUGE WATER SHEY C	City/Town State Tel. No.
	Name St. & No.	City/Town State Tel. No.
	Name St. & No.	City/Town State Tel, No.
	Name St. & No.	City/Town State Tel. No.
3.	Caretaker (if any) e.g. supering by absentee owner, appointed by	ntendent, plant manager, appointed
	Name:	St. & No.:
	City/Town:	State: Tel.No.:
4.	No. of Fictures taken	CIE
5.	Degree of Hazard: (if dam shoul	ld fail completely)*
	1. Winor	2. Moderate
		4. Disastrous
	* This rating may change as lan	nd use changes (future development)
6.	Outlet Control: Automatic	Manual
		yes; No.
	Comments:	
7.	Upstream Face of Dam: Condition	1.
		2. Mincr Repairs
		Repairs 4. Urgent Repairs
O E	Comments:	Transport of the same of the s

8.	Downstream Face of Dam:
	Condition: 1. Good 2. Minor Repairs
	3. Major Repairs 4. Urgent Repairs
	Comments:
9•	Emergency Spillway:
	Condition: 1. Good 2. Minor Repairs
	3. Major Repairs 4. Urgent Repairs
	Comments:
	4
10.	Water Level at time of inspection:ft. abovebelow_/
	top of damprincipal spillway
	other
11.	Summary of Deficiencies Noted:
	Growth (Trees and Brush) on Embankment
	Animal Burrows and Washouts
	Damage to slopes or top of dam NCNE
	Cracked or Damaged Hasonry IVCN'E
	Evidence of Seepage NCNE
	Evidence of Piping NONE
	Erosion VCNE
	Leaks \\\CNE
	Trash and/or debis impeding flow NCNE
	Clogged or blocked spillway NC
	Other BRUSH IN STILLRAY CHAINEL

RESLAVOIR NES DAM FEB 8, 1973 SOUTHER SAE COUC. WALL SFILL BY 2 W.DE FLOW ASHBOARD RODS 3'DRYSTONE WALL GATE ON TOP OF 2 11 SLOPE OF DUMPED RIPRAP TUE OF SLOPE 10'CF DRY STONE WALL 10'WIDE DITCH H-18-WATER LEVEL DRY STONE WALL 1:1 SLOPE 211 SLOPE DUMPED STONE RIPRAP 3 FARTH EMBMUKMENT WITH A CEM, CONC. GII BLOPE RIP RAP CEM. CONC. CORE WALL SECTION A-A' SECTION B-B B-5



12. Remarks and Recommendations: (Fully Explain)

THE PAM IS WELL MAINTAINED - WHAT MIGHT APPEAR TO BE SEPAGE AT THE TRE OF SLOPE IS ACTUALLY PRAINAGE FROM THE BLIND-STONE DHAINS PLACED AT REGULAR INTERVALS IN THE DAM CONSTRUCTION - THE ONLY IRREGULARITY NOTED REQUIRING AMENTICA IS THE WILLSHALL BY SA GROWTH IN THE SPILLURY CHANNEL.

1	3	0	11	Condi	tion:
4	7.	UVETA	11	Congr	LLIONE

1.	Safe
2.	Minor repairs heeded
3.	Conditionally safe - major repairs needed
4.	Unsafe
5.	Reservoir impoundment no longer exists (explain)
	Resummend removal from inspection list

Arriz 11, 1973

Borthbridge Water Supply Go. 30 Poster Street Buthbridge, Massachusetts 01550

> IR Inspection such the 176-th Southerings & Recornit See

Gentlemen;

In engineer from the Massachusetts Department of Public Wests has inspected the above dam, wanted by the Southbridge Mater Supply Co.

The inspection was made in accordance with Chapter 253 of the Manuschmeetts Commerci Lamb, or emended by Chapter 295 of the gates of 1970.

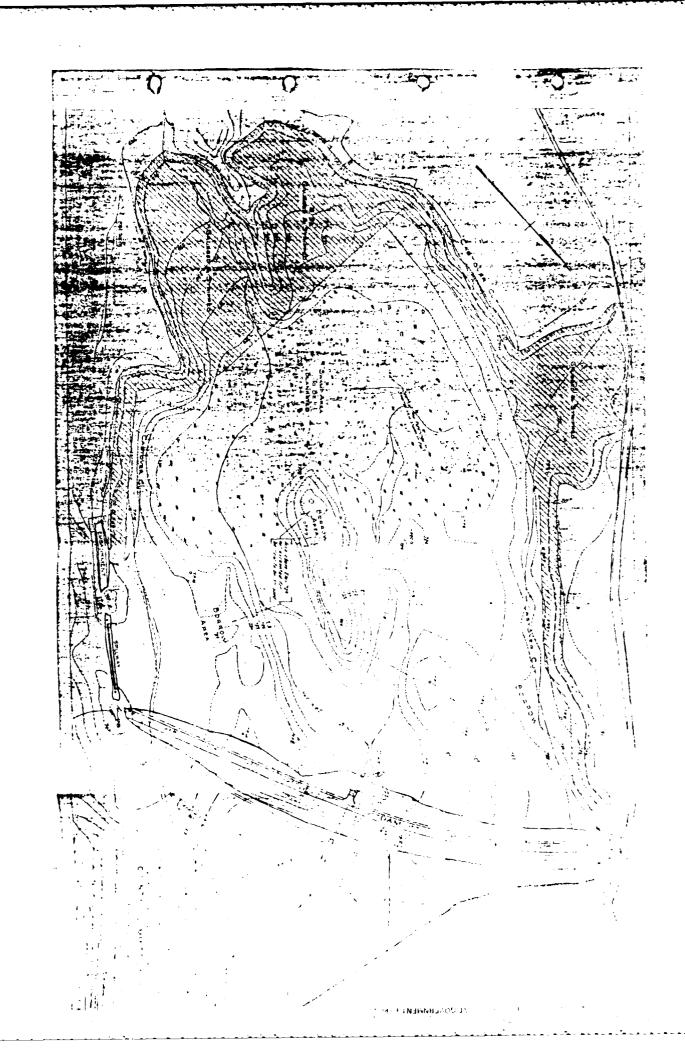
The results of the inspection indicate that this dan is safe; bosover, the sidespread break graphs to the spilling channel should be should.

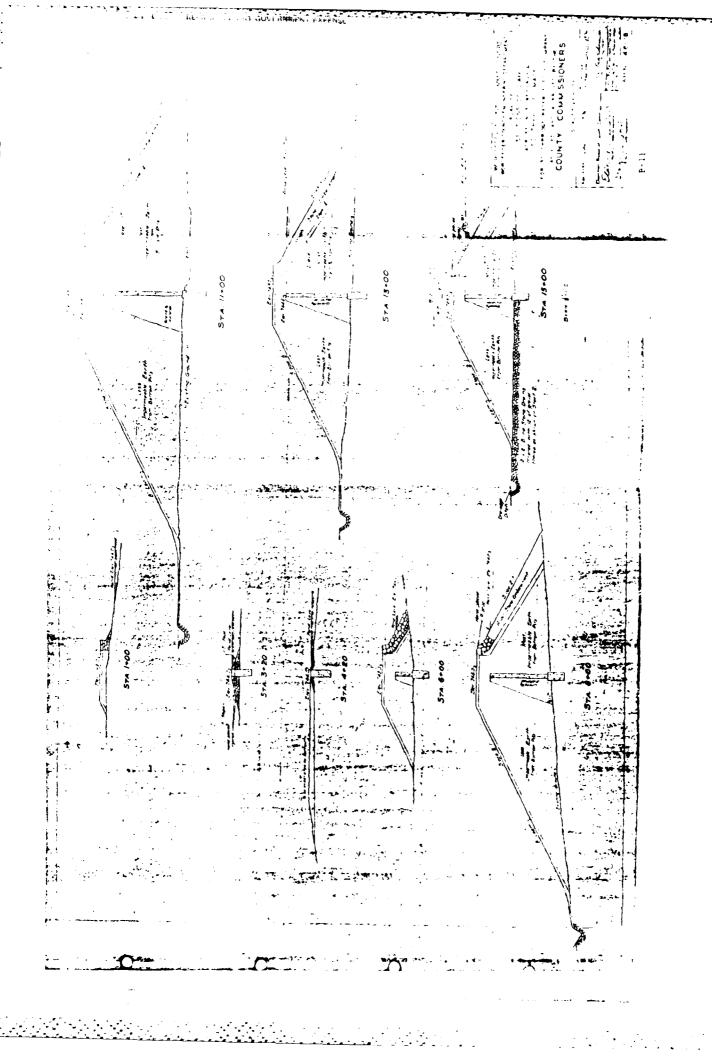
to call this condition to your attention now, before it be-

min part hand

true, c. bosses, S.A.

IM/ate
se: 0. S. Sylveni Mai/3





APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTO NO. 1
VIEW OF LEFT UPSTREAM FACE
FROM GATE HOUSE



PHOTO NO. 2
VIEW OF RIGHT UPSTREAM FACE
FROM GATE HOUSE

CULLINAN ENGINEERING CO., INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS
AUBURN-BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OF INSPECTION
OF NON - FED. DAMS



PHOTO NO. 3
VIEW OF LEFT DOWNSTREAM FACE
FROM LEFT END



PHOTO NO. 4
VIEW OF RIGHT DOWNSTREAM FACE
FROM RIGHT END

CULLINAN ENGINEERING CO., INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERS
AUBURN-BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM
OF INSPECTION
OF NON - FED. DAMS



PHOTO NO. 5 VIEW OF UPSTREAM FACE FROM RIGHT END



PHOTO NO. 6
VIEW OF GATE HOUSE
FROM LEFT SIDE

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CIVIL ENGINEERS
AUBURN-BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OF INSPECTION
OF NON - FED. DAMS



Control of the Contro

PHOTO NO. 7
VIEW OF EMERGENCY SPILLWAY NOTE FLASHBOARDS REMOVED OVER
APPROXIMATELY 50% OF LENGTH



PHOTO NO. 8
VIEW OF UPSTREAM SIDE OF GATE
HOUSE - NOTE BAR SCREEN FOR RAW
WATER INTAKE LINES

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ENGLAND DIVISION WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

CULLINAN ENGINEERING CO., INC.

CIVIL ENGINEERS

AUBURN-BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OF INSPECTION
OF NON-FED. DAMS

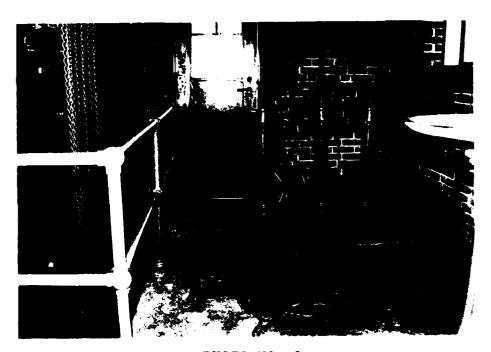


PHOTO NO. 9

VIEW OF OPERATORS INSIDE GATE HOUSE NOTE CHAINFALL FOR LIFTING SCREENS AND ACCESS OPENING TO WELL



PHOTO NO. 10

VIEW DOWNSTREAM OF DAM - NOTE OUTLET CHANNEL AT LEFT OF PICTURE AND DISCHARGE FROM BLIND STONE DRAINS AT RIGHT OF PICTURE

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OF INSPECTION
OF NON - FED. DAMS



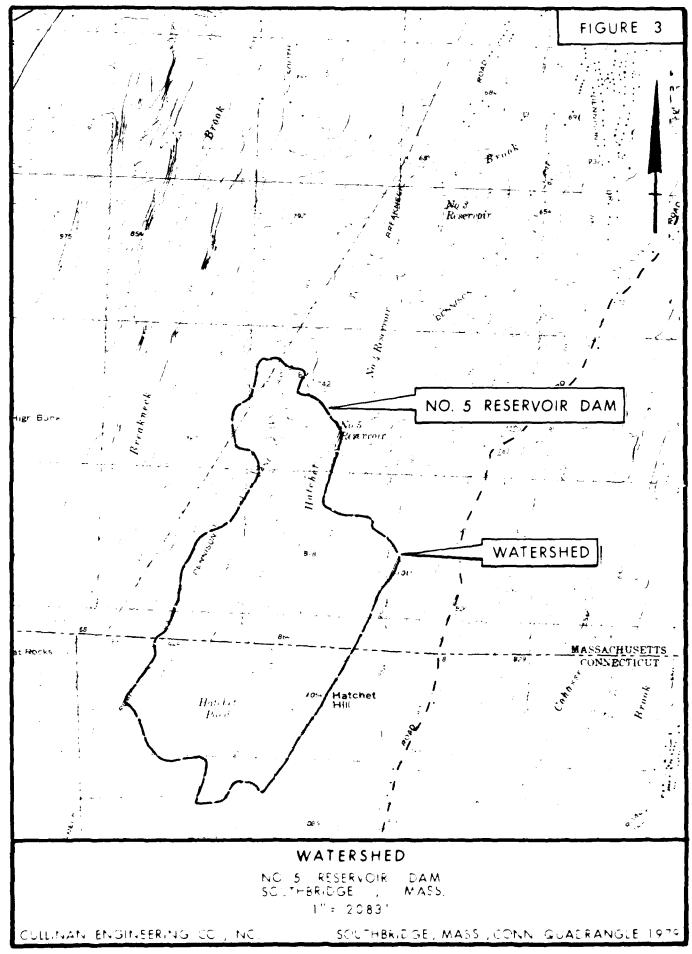
PHOTO NO. 11 VIEW OF HEADWALL FOR RESERVOIR DRAIN OUTLET LOOKING UPSTREAM

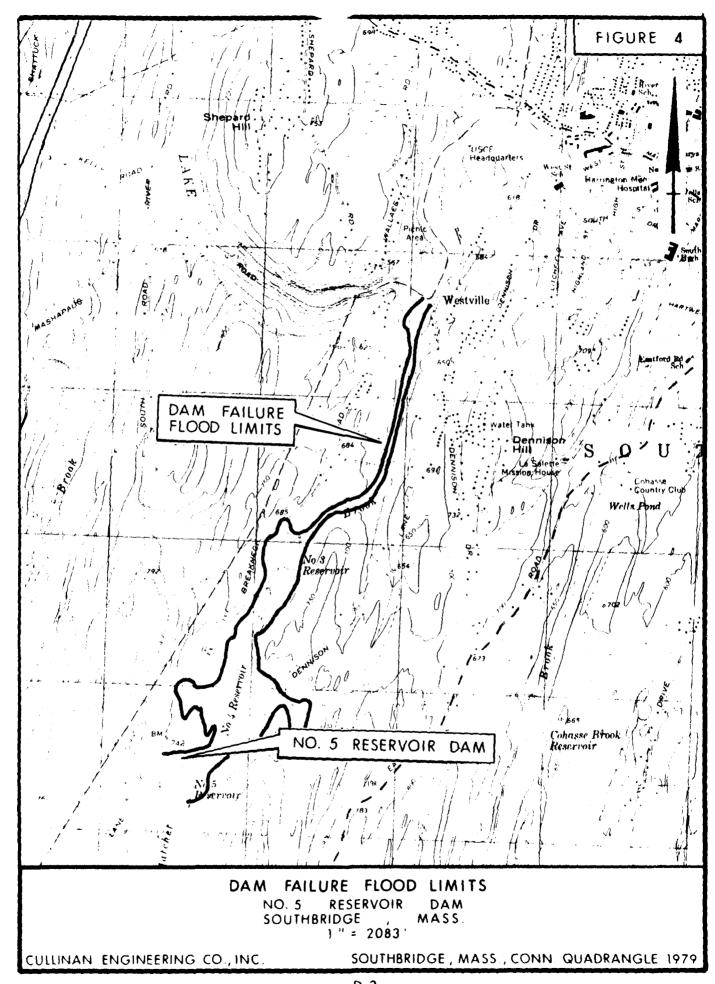
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AUBURN-BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OF INSPECTION
OF NON - FED. DAMS

APPENDIX D
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS





CLIENT / PROJECT U.S. Army CUE / Non-Federal Dans DATE Z/11/8: JOB NO SUBJECT RESERVE - No. 5 Annue and Evalue - BT 6MV CHIC BY TO SHEET / OF 14

I Classification:

Size: Storage (max) = 530 Ac.Ft. ... Small height (struct.) = 38 Ft. ... Small

Hozard Potential: analysis indicates that if failure were to occur with the water surface at the top of the dan, hazard putential would be Significant due to loss of warr supply and possible danage to two dans downstream

II. Spillnen Design Flood:
With a significant hazard potential and a small dan, the CUE "Reconnended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dans" indicates that a test flood in the low Year Frequency to & Protable Maximum Flood range is appropriate

for evaluation ( & PMF var used for Res. No. 4 Phase I Reputs).
.. Determine SDF using & PMF

II. Inflow Hydrograph:

Tribuzory Area = 714 Acres = 1.12 Sq. Miles Terrain is Rollino (from inspeccion of 11365 Sourchbridge Quad)

From CUE "Maximum Probable Flood Peak Flow Razes"

PMF (CSM) = 2175 CSM (73y. Mile Minimum)

: SDF = 2 PMF = 0.5 x 2125 x 1.12 = 1190 cfs

Time to peak to = 484AQ

Where: A = Drainage Area = 1.12 Sq. Miles Q = Total Runfl = 9.5 In. (PM=) 9 = Peak Flow = 1190 cfs

1. 1p = 484x 1.12x 9.5 = 4.3 hrs. (260 Min.)

Time base for hydrogen To= 2 67 Ip

: to= 2.67 x 4.3 = 11.6 krs. (694 Min.)



Cullinan Engineering Co., Inc.

AUBURN - BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CIVIL ENGINEERS - LAND SURVEYORS

D-3

1					, .			
				INF (See prev	LUW HYDR	development)	)	
				•		, ,		
					Peak Influ	= 1190cfs		
RW-								
1100						845		
1000				/	2	PMF		
900			/	/	<del>                                     </del>			
200								
700-								
<b>W</b> U								
500			/					
ru f		$\forall$						
300		<u> </u>					<del>                                     </del>	
201	1							<u> </u>
100								
50-	/							ļ



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AUBURN - BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CIVIL ENGINEERS -- LAND SURVEYORS
D-H

S BLEET RESERVED NO E And ALL and EVOLUTIONS

-1 2/0/21 TH NO E HILL STIFF STEET 3 OF 14\_

Flowed Rouse rate

Stage Discharge Data - Information would be divering the stage

chismorial data in from the 1936 Central

Drawings, Conversations when a representative

of the country and freed observations.

Outlies - In Contral Divines and one that 3-10 & returns at

varying Elevative exists in the part structure and that

a single 36" 4 one for Exists under the Emiliarian

to draw the represent the addition, there is appreciately

Soft, of Emergency specimen on 1130 loss of exists as

Converse as with a representative of the contributions

That exists and that the 36" 6 entire would private

150 Ember of El. 7450 Q=3.02 Lm32

ASSUME WE'S ENTHER HILL USER ) & START IT STURM, BE BUTE Up to I AT

ELE 1.	Hau	His	Hs	H <sub>E</sub>	43.	Q <sub>ib</sub>	<u>u, </u>	<u>Q</u> ¿	Quina
744	33.7	6.7'	_	-	1971/5	16013		_	31.805
7.5	3-4-4	٦.٦٠	1.	-	1946	18/5	455,15	-	let sta
74.	3-,-	ሄብ՝	ζ'	-	197,15	190/5	1285015	-	1501 (15
747	36.4	97	3'	-	zoods	7016	2362 its	-	2587 de
745	300	,۵.٦١	4'	-	2030/5	Sid.	36360	-	38 birts
740	38 4	117	5	1,	205 1/5	11,55	5celete	342492	8737 (15
750	o' .	7 -	b'	٦'	20814	23:15	6482.15	9684 1	16595 15

CE: 743 and one 10 come model to discrete in Give 14 els



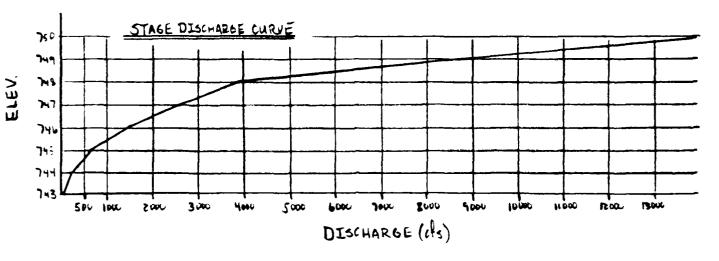
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CAVILLE WATHERS - LAND STHVEYORS

SUBJECT RESERVOY NO. 5 Analys s and Evaluation

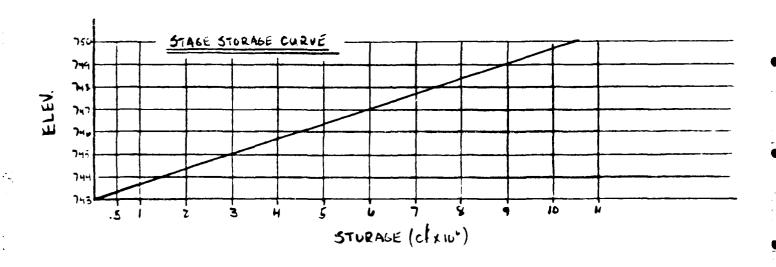
IV. Flood Routing : cont.



Stage Storage Data - to develop the stage storage curve, the areas at normal unter (el.743 assumed) and at elev. 750 will be determined from the USGS Southbridge Road and averaged to compare the Volume. Stage storage is assumed linear.

Area E E1.743 = 1,737,000 st Area E E1.750 = 1,758,000 st

: Volume @ E1.750 = [(1,237,000+1,758,000)+2] x7 = 10,482,500 cf





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IV. Flood Runzing : cont.

Runting of the SDF will be performed using the program to Muskingum Method Hydrograph Routing as commined in the text entitled "Hydrologic and Hydraulic Comparations on Small Programmable Calculators " by Thomas E. Cruly II.

At= 20 min.

X= O (reservoir runcing

K= approximated as slope of line obtained by plotting storage

רוך

E1743 TUEI. 744 K = 1,500,000 x to = 129 up to 0 = 208 cls

E1.744 TO E1.745 K = 1,500,000 x 1 = 54 up to 0= 667 cfs

E1. 745 TO E1. 746 K = 1,500,000 x 10 = 30 up to 0= 1501 cfs NOTE: See following shere for starting Ogiflow value

TIME INFLOW OUTFLOW TIME OUTFLOW INFLOW 92,8 T 7.1 cts Domin. <u>£</u> 55 ± 94 14 D **ፌ ዛ**35 ¥ 543 

# 1101 ¥ 1104 U 



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SUBJECT RESERVED NEWS AND AND ENGLISHED OF 14 DOING BY BAND CHILL BY THE SHEET & OF 14

IV. Flord Revenue: cont.

Starting Untillow Value for Routing - $I_1+I_2+\frac{2s_1}{2t}$   $O_1=\frac{2s_2}{2t}+O_2$   $I_1+I_2=92$   $cts=\frac{2s_2}{2t}+O_2$  CEII7441 CEII7441 CEII765 CEII7441 CEII765 CEII765 CEII765 CEII765 CEII765 CEII765 CEII765

Analysis of the Zest flood routing indicates that a peak outflow of NO4 ets = at a water surface elevation of 745.5 = would occur as a result of an event producing a reservoir inflow equal to \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the Probable Maximum Flood. Because this condition indicates a freeboad of 2.5 ft. \( \frac{1}{2} \), and because any downstream impact due to failure would primarise be economic. The analysis of downstream impacts due to dan Influe will be performed using the test flood.

I. Dan Failure Analysis:

To assiss the domestican impairs due to dam failure, it will be tassumed that 40% of the mid-height embankment length will breagh as a result of the test fluid ( PMF). Note: Calculations indicate that the full page will not overcopthe dom

Mid-Height Kength = 700ft.

Assume Breach Width VB = 40% of Length at Mid Height

". Wa = 0.40 x 700 = 280 Fc.

VS elevation = 745.5 (from Test Flood Routing)

Downstream Elevation = 715 + (from 1930 Contract Drawings)

: Y= 745.5-715 = 30.5 to Peak Failur Outling Qp = 27 W, 15 You

+ Assungtion based apen U.S. COE Guidelines



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CIVIL ENGINEERS - LAND SURVEYORS

CLIENT PROJECT U.S. ATMY COE / NON- FEDERAL Dans 1 1478 2/17/81 UDB NO SUBJECT RESETED NO. 5 Analysis and EVOLARS IN BY GMY HAR BY TOT SHEET 7 OF 14

II. Donnstieun Dun Failure Analysis:

Following the breaching of the No. 5 Reservoir dan, the famure outlind would travel overland, approximately 600 ft. in a northery direction, to No. 4 Reservoir. Stuge discharge and stage sturage curves for No.4 Reservoir are developed with the aid of information contained in the Phase I Report For No. 4 Reservoir prepried by Mescale & Edd. Ing (Apr. 1070), Rowing will be performed assuming Diez Die inicial wieir surface et in Novy Peserio Stage Sturage Duta -15 708.5 (Tup of D.m)

Spilling (Wo flashboards)

דור אור צור דור וור טור אסר אשול שטר רטר טזר 725 H 1 5 3 **3**.5 5 7 % 15 05 0 655 0.765 0.755 0.780 0.805 0.855 0.955 1.01 1.06 1.11 ۷, 1.36 1.61 4, 976 1771 1665 2380 3312 HADY 2805 7643 8761 19,60 35745

Low Level Ouslez

Full El 725 165 22.0 2.5 23.5 24.5 256 265 28.5 28.5 33.5 32 5 H7.6 519, 52.5 53.7 54.8 55.9 57.0 58.1 59.1 64.1

Flow Lver Cresz

P. .. 'El. 769 716 711 712 713 7.4 715 720 755 03 13 23 33 43 53 63 11.3 16.3 100, 907 2135 3669 5457 7467 9677 40 275

Total Discrarge

Pude זור אור בור לור וור סור אטר אטר רטר יטר פער בער דור אור בור אור בור אור פור אור אור בער אור בער אור בער אור 48 212 546 1677 1755 3341 5502 8129 11,176 14,018 18,437 42,912 70189

Sing Szurage Dara - developed from compare on USCS Southered. Grand Arra G. FI. 708.5 = 63.8 Acres (asserne Versual reservoir sides up to top of clam) .. Vol. 6710 = 63.8+81.7 x 1.5 = 109 Ac. Ft. Area G E1 710 = 81.7 Acres

1. Vol. E 720 = (817+136.5 x W)+ 109 = 1170 Ac. Ft.

A ... ( E 1. 720 = 130.5 Acres



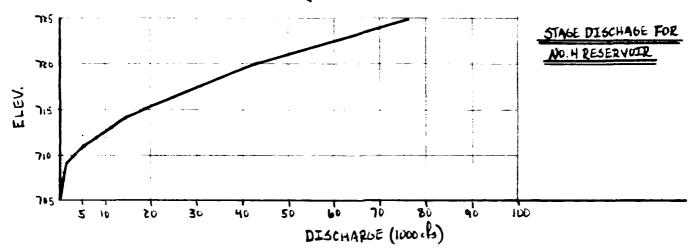
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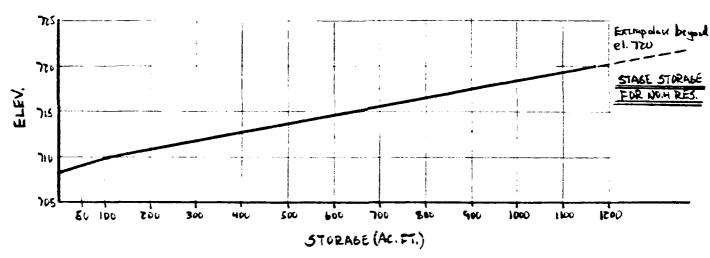
CIVIL ENGINEERS LAND SHRVEYORS

CLIENT / PROJECT U.S. Army COE/Non-Federal Dans DATE 5/21/81 JOB NO SUBJECT Reservoir No. 5 Analysis and Evaluation BY 6MV CHKD BY JDF SHEET 8 OF 14

VI. Dounstream Dam Failure Analysis : cont.

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Tutal Inflow to No.4 Reservoir = Qp. (from No.5) + Spilling Flow (from No.5) = 79,298 + 1104 = 80,402 cfs SAY 80,400 cfs

Total Storage in Reservoir No.5 at Time of Failure = Spilling Crest Stor. + Surcharge Stor.

Spilling Crest Storage = 410 Ac. Ft.

Surcharge Storage = 86 Ac. Ft. (el. 745.5) - 33 Ac. Ft. (el. 744)

1. Total Storage = 410 + (86-33) = 463 Ac. Ft.



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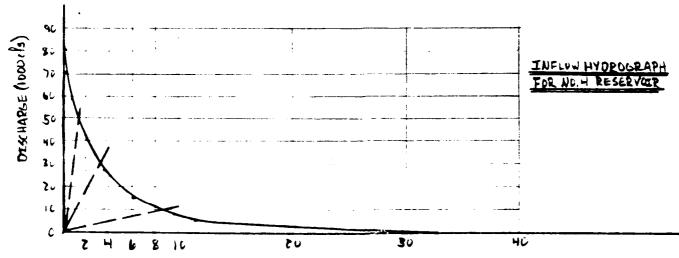
CIVIL ENGINEERS — LAND SURVEYORS
D-10

CLIENT PROJECT U.S. Almy COE /Non-Federal Dams	DATE 5/21/81	JOB NO
SUBJECT Reservoir No. 5 Analysis and Evaluation	BY SMV CHKO BY TOP	SHEET 9 OF 14

II. Domnstream Dam Failure Analysis: cont.

Develop inflow hydrograph for No. 4 Reservoir based upon outflow Droman break in No. 5 Reservoir.

ELEV.	۵.	5_	DTIME	TOTAL TIME
745.5	80,400 cg	463 Ac. Fr.		
<b>-</b>	Q=79,105	05 = B	0.1 Min.	0.1 Mm.
745	77,810cfs Q=68,330,	455 Ac.Fc. 05 = 75	0,8	0.9
7-10	58,850 cls	380 Ar. Fr.	U, B	0. 1
	58,850 ds Q = 50,480	DS= 74	1.1	2.0
735	- 42,110 cfs Q = 34,730,	304 Ac. Fc.		
		DS- 76	ما . (	3.6
730	= 27,350 cls	728Ac.Fc.		
_	Q= 21,120	D5=76	4.5	6.2
755	Q= 10,075	152 Ac.Fe		` <b>-</b>
77.0		D5=76	5.5	11.7
720	5,700,f5 Q=2,030	76 Ac.Fc. DS=76	21.0	32.7
715	0 1/3	DAc.Fc.	CIV	36.1



TIME (MIN.)



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II. Dounserean Dan Failure Analysis: cont.

Rouge failure outflow through No. 4 Reservoir by plotting Discharge vs. Storage from No. 4 Reservoir and Outflow vs. Storage from No. 5 Reservoir.

FROM STAGE DISCHARGE AND STAGE STORAGE CURVES FOR NO.4 RESERVOIR -

DUTFLOW	ELEV.	STORAGE
42,912 cfs	720	1170 Ac.Fc.
18,437	715	640
3,341	710	109

# HYDROGRAPH RELATIONSHIP -

50

40

15

10

CF5 x 1000

OUTFLOW

50,000 cfs

30,000	139	
10,000 30,000	764	
0	463	
		1
		DISCHARGE VS. STURAGE
NADEOPEACH  MADEOPEACH	·	FOR NO. H RESERMENT
<del></del>		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
<del>\</del>		
( ANGELOW		_

STORAGE 62 Ac. Fe.

STURAGE (Ac. FT.)

Peak Outflow = 8800 cfs =

.: Elev. = 712.2 => Dam Overzopped by 3.7 fe. =

Outflow travels to No. 3 Reservoir 500 fe. = downstream (assume storage between No. 4 and No. 2 is negligible).



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VI. Downstream Dun Failure Analysis : come.

Develop stage discharge and stage storage data for No. 3 Reservoir using information contained in the Phase I Report prepared by Camp, Dresser, & Mckee, Inc. (Sept. 1979).

E.EV	Q.	$Q_{R_1}$	Qee	QL.	Ors	QTOTAL
678					_	Octs
679	ind its	-	_	-	-	147
679,5	טרג	-	_	-	-	270
680.75	674	-,	-	_	94115	768
681.3	888	6 cfs		-	156	1050
681.5	971	15	118 cfs	-	191	1295
583	1188	43	ココレ	238 45	ていて	7512
683	1660	233	2936	0451	ح 44	6511
684	2815	358	5876	2008	644	11,728
685	2750	501	9426	4420	871	17,968
686	3360	658	13,495	6444	1119	25,076
687	4010	830	18,023	8707	1386	32,956
688	4696	1014	800,55	11,186	1673	41,537
629	5418	1510	28,298	13,864	1976	50,766
690	6173	1417	33,986	16,728	7797	60,601
691	6961	1634	40,011	19,765	5825	300,11
692	7779	5081	46,355	22,966	2983	81,945
700	15.324	3784	107,098	.53.711	6265	186,182

Szoraje Dara from COM Report -

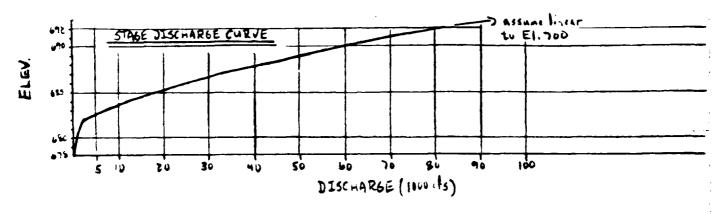
Sturage @ El. 680 = 310 Ar. Ft. Storage @ El. 690 = 622 Ar. Ft.

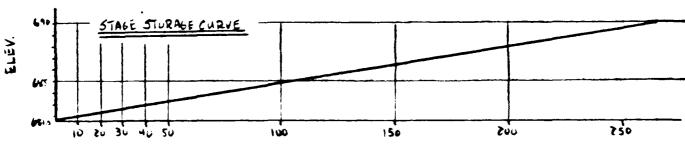
Assume wazer surface at crest of dan (elev. 681.5%) at time warn lailure ontified from No.4 Reservoir reaches No.3. ... Assume volume at USI.5 = U, volume @ 690 = 265 Ac.Ft.



CLIENT | PROJECT U.S. A: My COE/Non-Federal Dams DATE 5/21/81 JOB NO SUBJECT Reservoir No. 5 Analys a and Evaluation BY GMV CHKD BY TDP SHEET 12 OF 14

VI. Downstream Dan Failure Analysis: cont.





STORAGE (A. Fr.)

Develop Inflow Hydrograph for Ab. 3 Reservoir by using peak from outflow hydrograph for Reservo. No. 4 and zime zo diain the surcharge szorage from No. 4 Reservoir (as dezerm and below).

	MAY LEGGRANGE	(	) ·		
ELEV.	<u> </u>	5	DTINE	Total Time	
7.2.2	8800 cts	342 A.Fr.			
	Q = 8465	A5= 18	1.5 min.	1.5 min.	
712	2129	324			
	Q - 6816	59 ° 50	9.8	11.3	
711	5502	232			
	5544 = Q	A5:93	15.3	ما.ماح	
710	3341	139			
	Q = 2548	45 = 92	26.2	52.9	
709	1755	47			NOTE: Addition time
	Q= 1573	45:47	7.15	74.6	regid to donin cloud to spillury level
7085	` 1391	0			neglerzed



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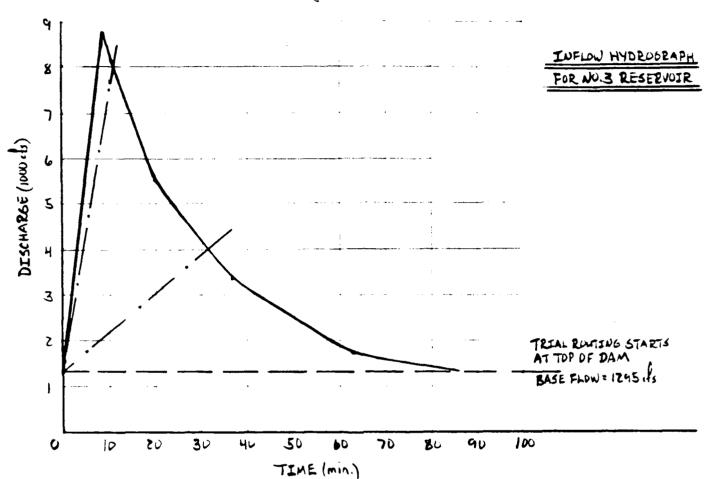
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CIVIL ENGINEERS - LAND SURVEYORS

CLIENT PROJECT U.S. Aray COE / Non-Federal Dans DATE 5/22/81 JOB NO SUBJECT RESErvoir No. 5 Analysis and Evaluation BY GMV CHKO BY 52 SHEET 13 OF 14

VI. Downstream Dam Failure Analysis: cont.

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FRUM STAGE DISCHARGE AND STAGE STORAGE CURVES FOR NO. 3 RESERVOIR -

OUTFLOW	ELEV.	STURAGE
60,601 145	690	265 Ac.Ft.
17,968	685	109
1,295	681.5	D

HYDROGRAPH RELATIONSHIP -

OUTFLOW	STURAGE		
8000 00	27 Ac.Ft.		
4000	165		
1295	362		



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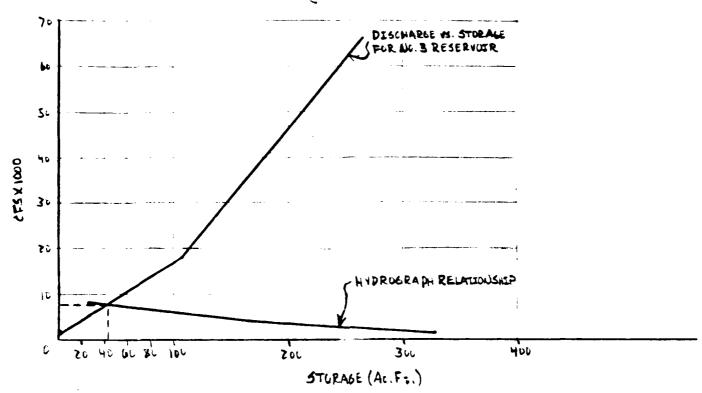
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CIVIL ENGINEERS — LAND SURVEYORS

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CLENT PROJECT U.S. A.M. CUE / Non-Frederic Dams DATE 5/22/81 JOB NO SUBJECT Reserve. No. 5 Anni 12 and Evaluation BY 6MV CHKD BY TOP SHEET 14 OF 14

II. Downstream Dan Faigure Analysis: cont.



Peak Outflow = 7500 cfs +
Elev. = 683.2 = Dan Overtopped by 1.7 ft, +

Approximately 7000 ft. do-Astream of No 3 Reservor, the oneflow renders the Quinchung River at the West ville Dan. Asing the typical section show for Reach I in the Phase I Report for No. 3 Reservoir (prepared by Camp Dresser & Mekee), and assuming chame. Storage to be negligible, the average depin of flow do-Astream of No. 3 Reservoir would be 5.8 ft. = due to the peak failing outflow from No. 5 Reservoir. Exeminetical that information contained in the information contained in the repute for No. 3 Reservoir indicates that this depth would not cause serious flooding downstream.



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APPENDIX E

INFORMATION AS CONTAINED IN THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS

NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

# END

# FILMED

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